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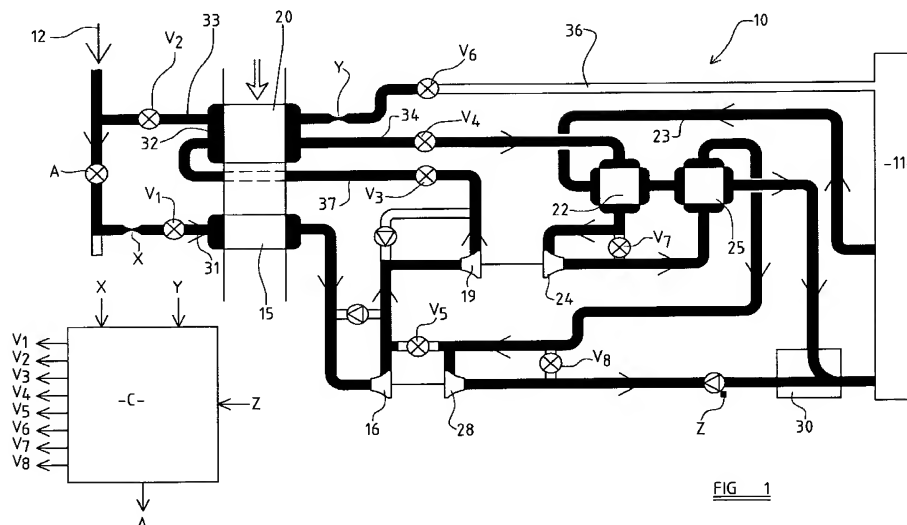
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**U1S S1839**

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**WO 1999/041145 A1 US 5704218 A**

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(54) Abstract Title: **Air conditioning system and method of testing**

(57) An air conditioning system for supplying air to an environment 11 comprises hot pressurised air 12 supplied to and cooled by a primary heat exchanger 15, the cooled air being compressed by one or more compressors 16, 19 and being further cooled in a secondary heat exchanger 20 and then expanded in one or more expansion devices 24, 28. The expanded air is mixed in a mixing device 30 with air recirculated from the environment 11 and the cooled compressed air from secondary heat exchanger 20 can also be supplied to the environment 11 via a bypass path 36. Valves V1, V2, V3 and V4 are provided in a primary flow path 31, a secondary flow path 33 which also communicates with the secondary heat exchanger 20, a flow path 37 from the compressor 16, 19, and a flow path 34 respectively. A bypass valve V6 is also provided in the bypass path 36. An air flow sensor X senses flow to the primary heat exchanger 15 when valve V1 is open, an air flow sensor Y senses flow from the secondary heat exchanger 20 along bypass path 36 when bypass valve V6 is open, and an air flow sensor Z senses flow from the expansion devices 24, 28 to the mixing device 30. A controller controls the valves depending on the flow past sensors X, Y and Z. The environment may be an aircraft cabin.



At least one drawing originally filed was informal and the print reproduced here is taken from a later filed formal copy.

This print takes account of replacement documents submitted after the date of filing to enable the application to comply with the formal requirements of the Patents Rules 1995

Original Printed on Recycled Paper



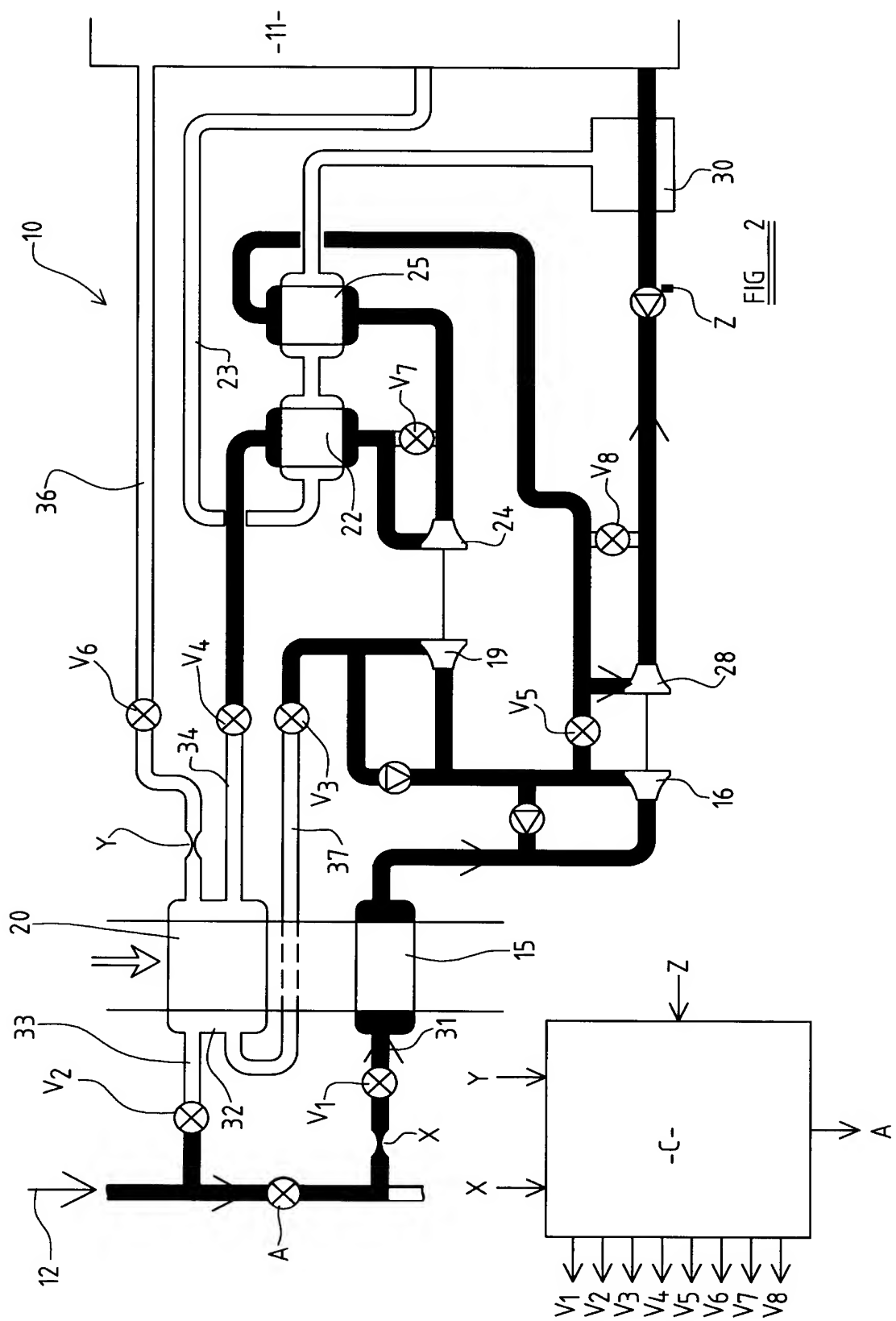
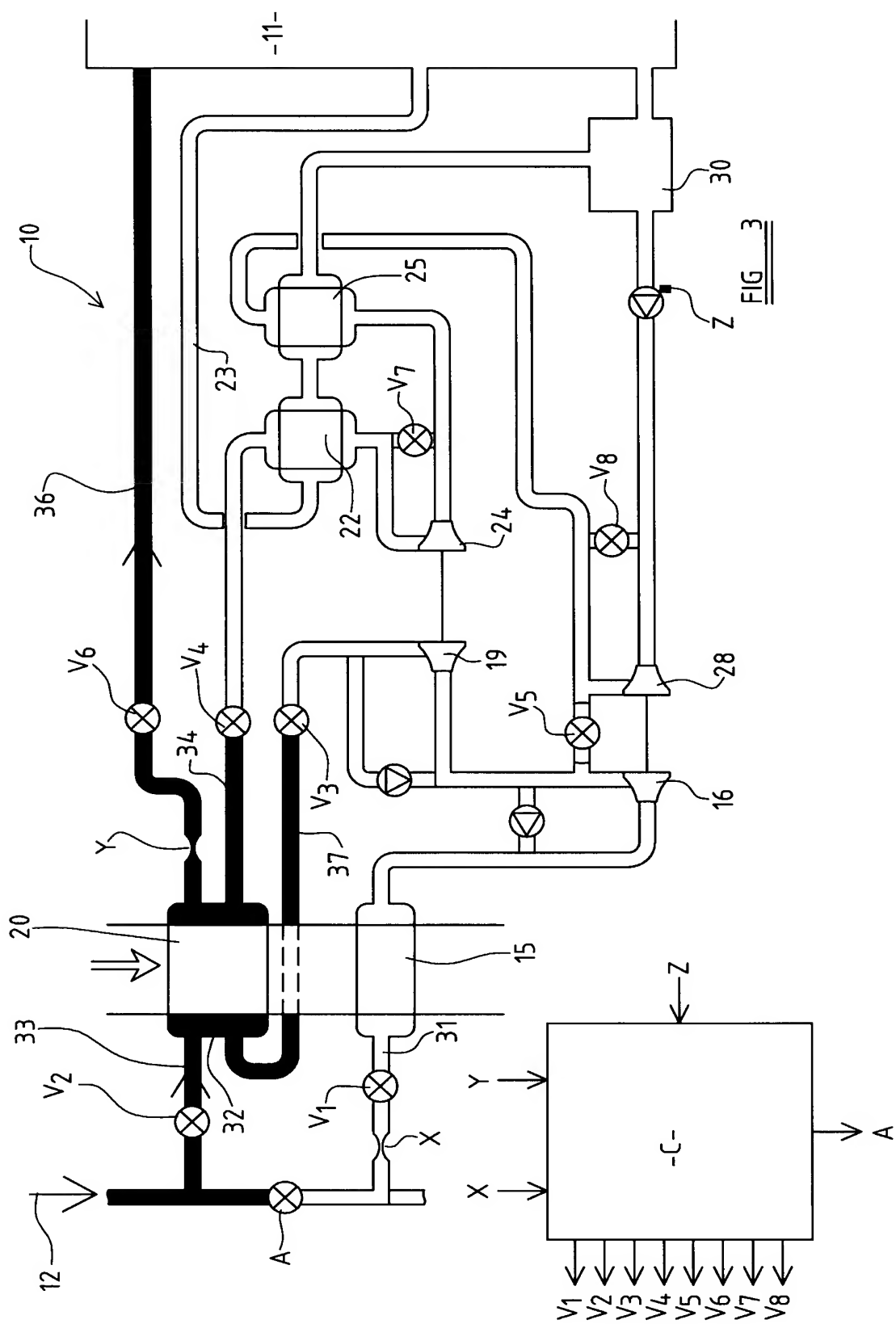
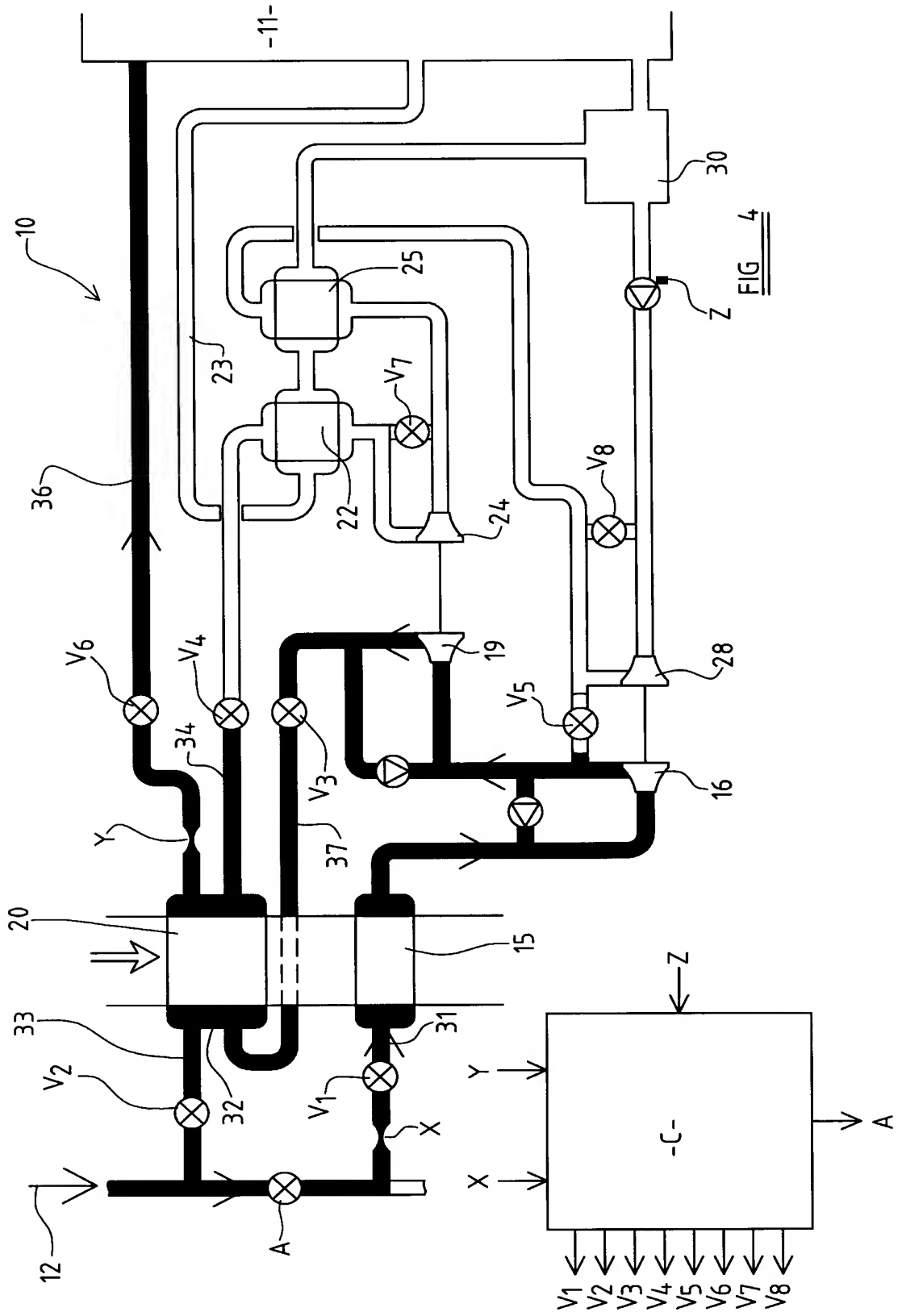


FIG. 2





PATENTS ACT 1977

A10796GB/DJL

Title: Air Conditioning System and Method of Testing

Description of the Invention

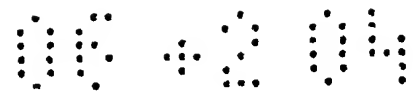
5           This invention relates to an air conditioning system, and to a method of testing the integrity of component parts of an air conditioning system.

          The invention has particularly but not exclusively been developed for an air conditioning system for an aircraft although the invention may be utilised for other applications.

10           Air conditioning system for aircraft are known in which a supply of hot pressurised air is bled from a gas turbine engine. This supply is then conditioned and provided to an environment such as an aircraft cabin, although the conditioned air may alternatively or additionally be used for cooling aircraft equipment.

15           In one arrangement, the hot pressurised air is cooled in a primary heat exchanger by cooler ambient air before being compressed, and thus heated again. The compressed and hot air is again cooled, in a secondary heat exchanger, again by cooler ambient air, before being expanded by an-expansion device, and cooled. The expanded and cold air is then mixed in a mixing  
20           apparatus with air which is recirculated from the cabin, and the mixture is introduced into the cabin environment. In a modification, the hot cabin air during its recirculation, and before mixing with the cold and expanded air, is used to improve the efficiency of the expansion device, by exchanging heat from the cabin air with the cooled and compressed supply air prior to its  
25           expansion. Such a system is the subject of our pending application number GB 0226109.7.

          It will be appreciated that such systems are complex and it is important that the integrity of the system, or at least of component parts thereof, can



simply be tested, in flight even, and any leakage of air from component parts of the system identified.

According to a first aspect of the invention we provide an air conditioning system for conditioning a supply of hot pressurised air for use in an environment, the system including a primary heat exchanger in which heat in the hot pressurised air supply is exchanged with a cooling fluid, a compressor to compress the supply of pressurised air cooled in the primary heat exchanger, a secondary heat exchanger in which heat in the compressed air supply is exchanged with a cooling fluid, and an expansion device for expanding and cooling the compressed air supply cooled in the secondary heat exchanger, mixing apparatus for mixing the expanded and cold supply air with recirculating air from the environment, a by-pass flow path for compressed cooled supply air from the secondary heat exchanger to the environment, and a secondary supply flow path for the hot pressurised air to the secondary heat exchanger, a first valve in a primary supply flow path to the primary heat exchanger, a second valve in the secondary supply flow path to the secondary heat exchanger, a third valve in a flow path for the compressed air supply to the secondary heat exchanger, a fourth valve in the flow path for cooled compressed supply air from the secondary heat exchanger, and a by-pass valve in the by-pass flow path for compressed cooled supply air from the secondary heat exchanger, a first air flow sensor for sensing air flow from the supply to the primary heat exchanger when the first valve is open, a second air flow sensor for sensing air flow from the secondary heat exchanger along the by-pass flow path when the by-pass valve is open, and a third air flow sensor for sensing air flow of the expanded and cold supply air towards the mixing apparatus, and a controller for controlling each of the valves and for receiving inputs from each of the flow sensors.

In the system of the invention, the controller may monitor the proper operation of the system in normal operation from the inputs from the flow

sensors. Moreover by opening and closing the valves appropriately, component parts of the system may be isolated from air flow therethrough, so that the integrity of those component parts may be tested.

The system of the invention may include a load heat exchanger in which  
5 heat in hot air from the recirculating environment air is exchanged to the cooled compressed air from the secondary heat exchanger before passing to the expansion device.

According to a second aspect of the invention we provide a method of testing the integrity of the secondary heat exchanger of the system of the first  
10 aspect of the invention, the method including opening the first valve, and closing each of the second, third, fourth and by-pass valves, and opening a flow path for compressed supply air to the expansion device without the compressed supply air passing through the secondary heat exchanger, and sensing the air flow to the mixing apparatus by the third air flow sensor.

15 Thus in the event that in normal operation a reduced air flow is sensed by the third air flow sensor, by performing the method of the second aspect of the invention, where a normal air flow is sensed by the third air flow sensor, this would indicate that there is a leakage from the secondary heat exchanger (by which term we include associated ductwork and the like as far as the  
20 second, third and fourth, and by-pass valves).

According to a third aspect of the invention we provide a method of testing the integrity of component parts of the system of the first aspect of the invention, the component parts including the primary heat exchanger, the method including closing the first, third and fourth valves, opening the second  
25 valve and the by-pass valve, and sensing the air flow to the environment along the by-pass passage by the second air flow sensor.

Thus in the event that in normal operation a reduced air flow is sensed by the third air flow sensor, by performing the method of the third aspect of the invention, where a normal air flow is sensed by the second air flow sensor, this



would indicate that there is a leakage from the component parts of the system being tested which include the primary heat exchanger (by which term we include associated ductwork and the like as far as the first, third and fourth valves and to the third air flow sensor).

5           According to a fourth aspect of the invention we provide a method of testing the integrity of a load heat exchanger in a system of the first aspect of the invention, in which load heat exchanger heat in hot air from the recirculating environment air is exchanged to the cooled compressed air from the secondary heat exchanger before passing to the expansion device, the  
10   method including opening the first, third and by-pass valves, and closing each of the second and fourth valves, and sensing the air flow to the environment along the by-pass passage by the second air flow sensor.

          Thus in the event that in normal operation a reduced air flow is sensed by the third air flow sensor, by performing the method of the fourth aspect of  
15   the invention, where a normal air flow is sensed by the second air flow sensor, this would indicate that there is a leakage from the load heat exchanger (by which term we include associated ductwork and the like as far as the fourth valve and to the third air-flow sensor).

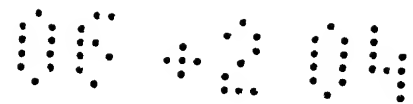
          Embodiments of the invention will now be described with reference to  
20   the accompanying drawings in which:-

          FIGURE 1 is an illustrative view of an air conditioning system in accordance with the invention, in normal operation;

          FIGURE 2 is a view of the system of figure 1 during a test in accordance with the second aspect of the invention;

25           FIGURE 3 is a view of the system of figure 1 during a test in accordance with the third aspect of the invention;

          FIGURE 4 is a view of the system of figure 1 during a test in accordance with the fourth aspect of the invention.



Referring first to figure 1 an air conditioning system 10 is shown for conditioning hot pressurised air from an air supply 12, for use in an environment 11 which in this case is an aircraft cabin for aircrew and/or passengers. In another example the environment may be part of an apparatus for cooling e.g. aircraft equipment or the like.

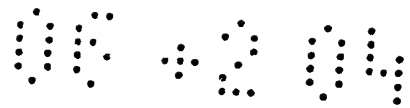
The hot pressurised air typically is obtained by bleeding off from a gas turbine engine in which the air is pressurised e.g. by a master flow valve indicated in the figures at A.

In normal operation of the system 10, the hot pressurised supply air 12 is cooled by ambient air in a primary heat exchanger 15. The primary heat exchanger 15 receives so called "ram" air which is forced to flow through the primary heat exchanger 15 due to the aircraft's movement through the air, or on the ground, by a fan (not shown).

The cooled pressurised air then passes to a first compressor 16 where the pressurised air is further compressed and heated, before passing to a second compressor 19, where the supply air is yet further compressed and heated.

The compressed and hot supply air is next passed through a secondary heat exchanger 20 where again heat is exchanged to cooler ambient ram air. Thus the compressed air is cooled.

In normal operation of the system 10, this cooled compressed air from the secondary heat exchanger 20 passes to a first stage 22 of a load heat exchanger, before passing to a first expansion device 24. In the first stage 22 of the load heat exchanger 22, the cooled compressed air gains heat from hot, low pressure, recirculating air from the cabin 13, which is provided to the first stage load heat exchanger 22 via a recirculation loop indicated at 23. Thus the cooled compressed air from the secondary heat exchanger 20 is heated, thus improving the efficiency of the first expansion device 24 which expands and cools the heated compressed air. The expanded and cooled air passes through a second stage load heat exchanger 25 where the expanded and cooled air from the first



expansion device 24 is again heated by the hot recirculating cabin air, before passing top a second expansion device 28 where the air is expanded to low pressure, and substantially cooled.

5 This cold low pressure air then passes to a mixing apparatus 30, where the cold low pressure air is mixed with the cooled recirculating cabin air before being provided to the cabin 11. The cabin 11 may have an exhaust device (not shown) to allow for some cabin air to exhaust to ambient, so that the pressure of the air in the cabin is not increased beyond a threshold due to the introduction of the cold air into the system 10.

10 The system of the invention further includes the following, namely a first valve V1 which when closed, prevents the flow of hot pressurised bleed air to the primary heat exchanger 15 along a primary bleed air flow path 31, and a second valve V2 which when open, permits hot pressurised bleed air to flow direct to the secondary heat exchanger 20 along a secondary bleed air flow path  
15 33. The secondary heat exchanger 20 includes an inlet manifold 32 in this example so that either compressed air from the second compressor 19 or hot pressurised bleed air may flow through the secondary heat exchanger 22, but never both as the first and-second valves V1 and V2 are always arranged to operate in tandem so that one or other of the first and second valves V1 and V2  
20 is always closed.

As well as a duct 34 which leads from the secondary heat exchanger 20 to the first stage load heat exchanger 22, from an outlet manifold 34 of the secondary heat exchanger 20, there is a by-pass passage 36 which extends to the cabin 11 and communicates with the cabin 11 when a by-pass valve V6 in the  
25 by-pass passage 36 is open.

In a duct 37 from the second compressor 19 to the secondary heat exchanger 20, there is a third valve V3, and in a duct from the secondary heat exchanger 20 to the first stage load heat exchanger 22, there is a fourth valve V4. A fifth valve V5 is provided in a by-pass 38 which when the fifth valve V5

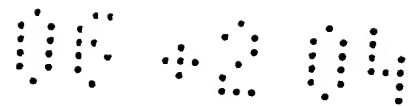


is open, allows air from the first compressor 16 to flow directly to the second expansion device 28 without passing through the secondary heat exchanger 20, or indeed the second compressor 19, or the load heat exchanger 22, 25 or first expansion device 24.

5           The system 10 also includes three flow sensors which sense air flow. A first air flow sensor is indicated at X and is provided between the hot pressurised air supply 12 and the first valve V1 to determine that a supply of hot pressurised air is available to the system 10. A second air flow sensor Y is provided between the outlet manifold 34 of the secondary heat exchanger 20  
10   and the by-pass valve V6 to sense air flow long the by-pass passage 36 when the by-pass valve V6 is open, and the third air flow sensor Z, which is a combined component with a check valve in this example, and is provided to sense the flow of cold expanded air to the mixing apparatus 30. In normal use, the third air flow sensor Z will sense a flow of the cold expanded air to the  
15   mixing apparatus 30, and will indicate a fault if no, or insufficient air flow is sensed.

Each of the valves V1 to V6, and the three air flow sensors X, Y and Z are connected to a controller which is indicated diagrammatically at C, and in  
normal operation the controller C closes the second, fifth and sixth valves V2,  
20   V5 and V6, and opens the first, third and fourth valves V1, V3 and V6. Thus the air flow through the system 10 from the supply 12 to the mixing apparatus 30 is as described above.

In the event that the third air flow sensor Z senses that there is no or an insufficient flow of cold expanded air to the mixing apparatus 30, this would  
25   indicate a leakage from the system 10, provided that the first sensor X still senses a flow of supply air into the system 10. For example, the controller C may determine if there is any leakage by comparing the flow sensed by the first air flow sensor X to the flow sensed by the third air flow sensor Z. Where there is a discrepancy beyond a threshold limit, for example if the third air flow



sensor Z senses an air flow of less than say, 70% of the air flow sensed by the first air flow sensor X, the controller C may initiate at least the three tests in the example described in an effort to determine the location of such leakage.

In the first test, the integrity of the secondary heat exchanger 20 is tested.

5 The configuration of the system 10 during this test is indicated in figure 2.

The controller C isolates the secondary heat exchanger 20 by closing the third and fourth valves V3 and V4, whilst maintaining the second valve V2 and the by-pass valve V6 closed. The fifth valve V5 is opened to allow the flow of air from the first compressor 16 to the second expansion device 28 and hence to  
10 the mixing apparatus 30, without passing through the secondary heat exchanger 20.

If the third air flow sensor Z then senses a normal flow of air to the mixing apparatus 30, this would indicate that any leakage of the system 10 is occurring in the second heat exchanger 20, or any associated ductwork up to the  
15 third and fourth valves V3 and V4.

If the third air flow sensor Z still senses no or an insufficient air flow to the mixing apparatus 30, the controller C performs the second test, as the first test would have indicated that any leakage from the system 10 is not occurring at the secondary heat exchanger 20.

20 For the second test, the integrity of the primary heat exchanger 15 and the load heat exchanger 22, 25 are tested by the controller C closing the first and fifth valves V1 and V5, and maintaining closed the third and fourth valves V3, V4 and opening the second valve V2 and the by-pass valve V6. The configuration of the system 10 during this test is indicated in figure 3. In this  
25 example, where there is a master flow valve A, this is closed by the controller C to prevent any air flow from the supply 12 to the first air flow sensor X, although the first valve V1 prevents supply air 12 flowing to or from the primary heat exchanger 15..

Thus pressurised air from the supply 12 may flow into the secondary heat exchanger 20 without passing through the primary heat exchanger 15 or either of the compressors 16, 19, or the stages of the load heat exchanger 22, 25. The hot pressurised air will still be cooled by ambient air in the secondary  
5 heat exchanger 20, but will then pass direct to the cabin 13 along the by-pass passage 36. It will be appreciated that the second valve V2 may only permit a restricted amount of the hot pressurised air to pass.

If the second air flow sensor Y senses an appropriate flow of air along the by-pass passage 36, this would indicate that any leakage of the system was  
10 occurring either in the primary heat exchanger 15 and associated ductwork as far as the third and fourth valves V3, V4, or in this example, where a load heat exchanger 22, 25 is provided, that any leakage may be occurring in those component parts. In this case a third test may be performed to determine whether such leakage is occurring in the primary heat exchanger 15 or load heat  
15 exchanger 22, 25.

For the third test, the first valve V1 and third valve V3 are again opened, whilst the by-pass valve V6 is maintained open, and the second valve V2 is closed, and the fifth valve V5 is maintained closed. The configuration of the  
— system 10 during this test I indicated in figure 4. —

20 In this system 10 configuration, the supply air flows through both the primary 15 and secondary 20 heat exchangers, but cooled compressed air from the secondary heat exchanger 20 cannot pass the fourth valve V4 and flow to the load heat exchanger 22, 25, but rather passes from the secondary heat exchanger 20 via the by-pass passage 36 to the cabin 11. If the second air flow  
25 sensor Y senses an appropriate air flow along the by-pass passage 36, this would indicate that any leakage from the system 10 is not from the primary heat exchanger 15, but rather is from the load heat exchanger 22, 26 or associated ductwork, or from the first or second expansion devices 24, 28.

The three tests may be performed in a different order to that described. For example the third described test may be performed first, and if the test indicates that any leakage or air from the system 10 is not from the load heat exchanger 22, 25 and other component parts, the second described test may be performed to determine if such leakage is thus from the primary heat exchanger 15. The first described test may be performed first or last or second, as desired.

The system 10 may thus be tested to identify component parts from which a leakage of air may be occurring, and may be performed in flight, or on the ground as part of a maintenance routine. Because whilst performing the tests, air of an inappropriate temperature, and pressure, may be supplied to the cabin 11 the duration of the tests may be short.

Where in use, for example in flight, there is detected a fault, the controller C may simply indicate this to the crew, and/or may operate the valves V1 to V6, and indeed other valves indicated at V7 and V8 to achieve the maximum flow of the coolest air to the cabin 11 according to a control algorithm, whilst isolating component parts of the system 10 where an air leakage has been determined to be occurring.

During the duration of each of the first and third described tests, the first air flow sensor X must indicate to the controller that supply air 12 is flowing into the system 12, for the tests to be meaningful. Whereas during the second described the first air flow sensor X will not sense air flowing into the system 10, the possibility of this being the reason why air flow to the mixing apparatus 30 has not been detected by the third sensor Z will already have been determined.

In another example, the system 10 may not include the load heat exchanger 22, 25, in which case the second described test will give an indication of the integrity of the primary heat exchanger 15 alone. Further alternatively only a single stage load heat exchanger 22, 25 may be provided.

In the example described, two stage compression of the supply air is obtained by providing two compressors 16, 19 but in another example a single stage compressor may be used. Also instead of two expansion devices 24, 28 a single device may be used.

5            Conveniently and for maximum efficiency, where two compressors and two expansion devices provided, the first compressor 16 and second expansion device 28 are provided on a common shaft, and the second compressor 19 and first expansion device 24 are provided on a common shaft so that the expansion devices 24, 28 help to drive the compressors 19, 16 respectively.

10           Where the invention is applied to other than an aircraft, an alternative coolant to ram air may be used as a coolant in the primary and secondary heat exchangers 15, 20, and the supply of hot pressurised air may be derived alternatively to from a gas turbine engine.

             In the examples described, the first and second flow sensors X and Y at  
15    least may be Venturi or hot wire air flow sensors, and the third air flow sensor Z which is in combination with the check valve, may be of a magnetic or flow contacting kind. These are given as examples as any suitable kind of air flow sensor may be provided. It may be desirable for the third air flow sensor Z to be  
—           distinct from the check valve with which it is shown in the figures. For example  
—           a third air flow sensor like the first and second sensors X, Y may be provided  
20    elsewhere along a duct from the (second) expansion device 28 and the mixing apparatus 30, preferably upstream of the check valve.

             The features disclosed in the foregoing description, or the following  
claims, or the accompanying drawings, expressed in their specific forms or in  
25    terms of a means for performing the disclosed function, or a method or process for attaining the disclosed result, as appropriate, may, separately, or in any combination of such features, be utilised for realising the invention in diverse forms thereof.



## CLAIMS

1. An air conditioning system for conditioning a supply of hot pressurised air for use in an environment, the system including a primary heat exchanger in which heat in the hot pressurised air supply is exchanged with a cooling fluid, a compressor to compress the supply of pressurised air cooled in the primary heat exchanger, a secondary heat exchanger in which heat in the compressed air supply is exchanged with a cooling fluid, and an expansion device for expanding and cooling the compressed air supply cooled in the secondary heat exchanger, mixing apparatus for mixing the expanded and cold supply air with recirculating air from the environment, a by-pass flow path for compressed cooled supply air from the secondary heat exchanger to the environment, and a secondary supply flow path for the hot pressurised air to the secondary heat exchanger, a first valve in a primary supply flow path to the primary heat exchanger, a second valve in the secondary supply flow path to the secondary heat exchanger, a third valve in a flow path for the compressed air supply to the secondary heat exchanger, a fourth valve in the flow path for cooled compressed supply air from the secondary heat exchanger, and a by-pass valve in the by-pass flow path for compressed cooled supply air from the secondary heat exchanger, a first air flow sensor for sensing air flow from the supply to the primary heat exchanger when the first valve is open, a second air flow sensor for sensing air flow from the secondary heat exchanger along the by-pass flow path when the by-pass valve is open, and a third air flow sensor for sensing air flow of the expanded and cold supply air towards the mixing apparatus, and a controller for controlling each of the valves and for receiving inputs from each of the flow sensors.

2. A system according to claim 1 wherein the controller monitors the proper operation of the system in normal operation from the inputs from the flow sensors.

5 3. A system according to claim or claim 2 wherein there is provided a load heat exchanger in which heat in hot air from the recirculating environment air is exchanged to the cooled compressed air from the secondary heat exchanger before passing to the expansion device.

10 4. An air conditioning system substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to and as shown in the accompanying drawings.

5. A method of testing the integrity of the secondary heat exchanger of the system of any one of the preceding claims, the method including opening the first valve, and closing each of the second, third, fourth and by-pass valves, and  
15 opening a flow path for compressed supply air to the expansion device without the compressed supply air passing through the secondary heat exchanger, and sensing the air flow to the mixing apparatus by the third air flow sensor.

20 6. A method of testing the integrity of component parts of the system of any one of claims 1 to 4 wherein the component parts including the primary heat exchanger, the method including closing the first, third and fourth valves, opening the second valve and the by-pass valve, and sensing the air flow to the environment along the by-pass passage by the second air flow sensor.

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7. A method of testing the integrity of a load heat exchanger in a system of claim 3 or claim 4 wherein the method includes opening the first, third and by-pass valves, and closing each of the second and fourth valves, and sensing the

air flow to the environment along the by-pass passage by the second air flow sensor.

8. A method of testing an air conditioning system substantially as  
5 hereinbefore described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

9. Any novel feature or novel combination of features shown herein and/or as described with reference to the accompanying drawings.



INVESTOR IN PEOPLE

Application No: GB0301559.1

Examiner: Stephen Hart

Claims searched: 1 - 9

Date of search: 23 June 2004

## Patents Act 1977: Search Report under Section 17

### Documents considered to be relevant:

Category	Relevant to claims	Identity of document and passage or figure of particular reference
A		WO99/41145 A1 (ALLIED SIGNAL INC) fig 3, noting a primary 72 & secondary 74 heat exchanger, bypass duct having a valve 92, flow sensor 85, mix manifold 82 combining air leaving turbine 68 with recirculated air from the cabin.
A		US 5704218 A (UNITEDTECH CORP) fig 1, noting a primary 86 & secondary 88 heat exchanger, bypass 150 having a valve 152, recirculated air from the cabin 56 combined and mixed with air leaving turbines 76 & 84.

### Categories:

X	Document indicating lack of novelty or inventive step	A	Document indicating technological background and/or state of the art.
Y	Document indicating lack of inventive step if combined with one or more other documents of same category	P	Document published on or after the declared priority date but before the filing date of this invention
&	Member of the same patent family	E	Patent document published on or after, but with priority date earlier than, the filing date of this application

### Field of Search:

Search of GB, EP, WO & US patent documents classified in the following areas of the UKC<sup>W</sup> :

F4V

Worldwide search of patent documents classified in the following areas of the IPC<sup>07</sup>

B64D; F24F

The following online and other databases have been used in the preparation of this search report

Online: WPI, EPODOC, JAPIO, TXTE

**PUB-NO:** GB002398864A  
**DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER:** GB 2398864 A  
**TITLE:** Air conditioning system and  
method of testing  
**PUBN-DATE:** September 1, 2004

**INVENTOR-INFORMATION:**

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HONEYWELL NORMALAIR GARRETT	GB

**APPL-NO:** GB00301559  
**APPL-DATE:** January 23, 2003

**PRIORITY-DATA:** GB00301559A (January 23, 2003)

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F24F003/052 , F24F003/08 ,  
F24F013/02 , F24F013/04

**EUR-CL (EPC):** B64D013/08 , B64F005/00 ,  
F25B009/00

**ABSTRACT:**

CHG DATE=20040907 STATUS=O>An air conditioning system for supplying air to an environment 11 comprises hot pressurised air 12 supplied to and cooled by a primary heat exchanger 15, the cooled air being compressed by one or more compressors 16, 19 and being further cooled in a secondary heat exchanger 20 and then expanded in one or more expansion devices 24, 28. The expanded air is mixed in a mixing device 30 with air recirculated from the environment 11 and the cooled compressed air from secondary heat exchanger 20 can also be supplied to the environment 11 via a bypass path 36. Valves V1, V2, V3 and V4 are provided in a primary flow path 31, a secondary flow path 33 which also communicates with the secondary heat exchanger 20, a flow path 37 from the compressor 16, 19, and a flow path 34 respectively. A bypass valve V6 is also provided in the bypass path 36. An air flow sensor X senses flow to the primary heat exchanger 15 when valve V1 is open, an air flow sensor Y senses flow from the secondary heat exchanger 20 along bypass path 36 when bypass valve V6 is open, and an air flow sensor Z senses flow from the expansion devices 24, 28 to the mixing device 30. A controller controls the valves depending on the flow past sensors X, Y and Z. The environment may be an aircraft cabin.